22 1/5 XXVI

138145.

REGD. NO. B. 1665.

# [T]he Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ... SOCIETY

# "DEMANDS MADE DISCUSSION IMPOSSIBLE"

## [illegible] EULOGISE [illegible] HEROES

## [illegible]o Furthest [illegible]sible"

## [BA]NKRUPT OF [STATESM]ANSHIP

## [illegible]n At Punjab [illegible]

[illegible] entirely on their own initiative, and inspired only by a [illegible] sense of public duty, [requested] permission to visit the Congress [leaders] in jail in order to explore [the] possibilities of peace. That permission was readily accorded [and] everything was done from the [side] of Government at the risk of [a] little misunderstanding to [facilit]ate their efforts. They [illegible] themselves [illegible] in the task [illegible] private pre-[illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] the response that was [illegible] no undertaking [illegible] only a few weeks ago.

### NO EXAGGERATION.

I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the reply amounted to a total and blank refusal to face current facts. It put forward demands which made discussion impossible and which could be explained only by a desire on the part of those concerned to reject any reasonable proposal that might lead to peace. There have, it is true, been hints from various quarters that the written word was more uncompromising than the actual views of some of the leaders warranted and that private assurances by myself might supplement the open statement of the policy of Government. I have only the written word before me and I am unable as indeed I should consider it improper to speculate how near this may be to the truth.

But in the very document on the strength of which Mr. Jayakar was encouraged to begin his attempt it was suggested that I should give some such confidential undertaking and it may be [that] some have thought, whose good faith I do not doubt, that assurances on certain points very material to the speedier restoration of peace might have been received if I on my part had been ready to give assurances on the constitutional issue in private that I was not prepared to give in public. [I m]ust make it perfectly plain that [th]e method was not one that ever [wa]s or ever will make any appeal [to] me for sufficient reasons.

### MORE JUSTIFICATION.

[I]n the first place I should [ha]ve regarded it as quite incompatible with the preservation of the character of a so-called [illegible] conference if His Majesty's [Gov]ernment or I on their behalf, [had] so far pre-judged the case [tha]t this free Conference was [o]stensibly to consider by private [ass]urances not disclosed; and in [th]e second place I think that the [co]nstitutional future of India is [a] subject in which as far as [po]ssible the whole of India has a [rig]ht to be consulted and in [reg]ard to which it would be quite [im]proper for His Majesty's Government or myself to enter into private or secret engagements [wit]h a single political party, which [wh]atever its importance is not and cannot claim to be the whole of India.

To have given any such private

(Continued on Page 7.)

## LORD BIRKENHEAD DEAD.

### Ex-Secretary Of State For India.

### WELL-KNOWN LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Lord Birkenhead is dead.—Reuter.

### Earlier.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A Bulletin regarding the health of Lord Birkenhead reports recurrence of congestion in one lung accompanied by considerable rise in temperature. His general condition remains good.—Reuter.

### SERIOUS TURN ON MONDAY EVENING.

Lord Birkenhead on Monday evening was reported to be in serious condition, the chest trouble having extended. This morning's bulletin says that his condition continues to cause anxiety as the night fever persists. There has been improvement in the lung.

### KING'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

The King has sent a message of condolence to Lady Birkenhead.

### TRIBUTES.

Many tributes paid to Lord Birkenhead include that of Mr. Lloyd George who said that no more brilliant mind had been consecrated to the service of the State in his generation. His death was an [irre]parable loss.

Lord Brentford said Lord Birkenhead's advice would have been of inestimable value in the coming Indian discussions.—Reuter.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Born on the 12th of July 1872, Lord Birkenhead or Frederick Edwin Smith, the son of a barrister of Middle Temple, was educated at the local school at Birkenhead which he left for prosecuting his studies as a "scholar" at Wadham College, Oxford. Having gained a first class in Jurisprudence in the year 1895, he was elected a Fellow of Merton and did some educational work as a lecturer at both Oxford and at the Victoria University. Being greatly interested in law, he settled down as a barrister at Liverpool where he obtained considerable practice and also won a bit of popularity as the author of a book on international law. It was soon after this that he took a prominent place among the Conservatives of Liverpool as a Tariff Reformer and held his seat for the Walton division till his elevation to Chancellorship in 1919. But he found himself a member of a small minority when he entered the House of Commons, a minority that had been beaten at the general election on several important issues. But he was soon to bound into prominence by a brilliant maiden speech which he delivered during a tariff reform debate in the Parliament and which besides winning the praise of Mr. Lloyd George, who followed him in debate, won him the high esteem of the Conservative party that hailed him as a future leader, an expectation which he fully justified during the years of Opposition. He was already a popular man both in the Parliament and at the London Bar in 1908 and three years after this, he was admitted to the Privy Council when he appeared as an acknowledged leader of the party and went over Ireland and became Sir Carson's lieutenant in the resistance against the Irish Home Rule.

When the World War broke out he was one of the first Opposition leaders to place his services at the disposal of the Government, and was made a temporary lieutenant Colonel in the army. When the first Coalition Ministry was formed in 1915, he was appointed the Solicitor-General and was knighted. Within a short time he succeeded Sir Carson as the Attorney-General in which capa-

city he had to attend to some important war-time measures. In 1918, he undertook a visit of propaganda to the United States, and in the same year he was created a peer and was appointed Lord Chancellor. The Law of Property Act introduced by him in 1922 was a remarkable achievement in co-ordinating complicated laws. He was raised to an Earldom in the same year and two years after this in 1924 he joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet as the Secretary of State for India. He became popular as the author of several lively sketches of contemporary statesmen and "Fourteen English [illegible]" "Famous Trials," "Law, [illegible] [an]d Letters." In 1927, he [was elec]ted Lord Rector of the [illegible] University and the very [illegible] in October, he resigned [from the C]abinet and settled down [as a dir]ector of several compa-[nies].

## BAPTISTA'S LOYALTY TO TILAK.

### Congress Offer And His Reply.

### CHRISTIAN MOURN "KAKA'S" [illegible]

At a well-attended meeting of the Indian Christian residents of Bombay, Dr. A. C. Vieras presiding, a resolution was passed recording their deep sense of grief at the sad death of Mr. Baptista whose noble career had added glory to the community. The meeting was held at the C. J. Hall and was representative of all sections.

Prof. Correa Alfonso moved the condolence resolution and suggested that as a fitting memorial to the deceased patriot, all his speeches and writings should be published with his biographical sketch.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Dr. Cosmas Fernandes, Mr. J. S. Pereira, Mr. Mark Noronha and others associated themselves with the resolution.

Mr. Jos. Alex. D[illegible] that Mr. Baptista enjoyed the confidence both of the public and the Government. Before his death, certain Congressmen had sounded him whether he would be accept[ing] their nomination if the Congress decided to participate in the Round Table Conference deliberations. Mr. Baptista had replied

CHILDREN ARE THE HAPPIEST LOT.

Childhood [illegible] [pe]riod of one's [life] [illegible] aphorism. Why not [illegible] this with the aid of your camera. It will help you recall your own days of real happiness.

Enter the "Sunday Chronicle" "Happy Child Competition."

(For details see issue dated September 28.)

that he would gladly do so on the basis of the Tilak Swaraj Scheme, thereby giving undying proof of his exemplary loyalty to his late political g[uru].

Mr. Joseph Gomes, Bar-at-Law associated himself with the resolution on behalf of the Bar.

## LIBERALS REGRET CHIRNER TRAGEDY.

### Open Enquiry By Government Urged.

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

At a meeting of the Council of the Liberal Association held this evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Council of the Liberal Association has learnt with great regret of the unfortunate incident at Chirner in Panvel Taluka, resulting in serious loss of life including the death of various officers. The Council call upon the Government immediately to institute a thorough and open enquiry into these happenings at the hands of persons unconnected with the incidents, the subject matter of the enquiry."—A. P.

## "SHOOT ME IF YOU LIKE!"

### "I Must Drag Out Life With One Arm."

### A CHIRNAR PEASANT'S GRIM EXPERIENCE.

"I was being chased by an armed policeman. I ran as far as the Ganpati Temple which is in the heart of the Chirnar village (Panvel) and I halted in the temple dead tired. Then I shouted to the police "shoot me if you like." A bullet struck me and the next thing I knew was that I was later in the Congress Hospital, Bombay."

A lean young Maratha peasant named Baloo Ramji Thakur, who received a bullet wound in the Panvel tragedy told the above story to a "Chronicle" representative. He had taken part in the Chirnar Forest Satyagraha and received a bullet wound in the left arm so seriously that the whole of the arm had to be amputated.

### CHASED BY AN ARMED POLICEMAN.

While narrating the story Baloo was groaning from the pain of the wound. In plain Marathi he said: "I am a peasant of Chirnar. My age is 25. I took part in the forest satyagraha at Chirnar on Thursday September [illegible]. At about 5 p.m. a large number of people from the surrounding villages marched to the Akkadevi hill. Some of them [were] [illegible] [the] hill and some were [illegible] the foot. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sickle [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] down a [illegible] A policeman who had followed us jotted down my name. Then we all came down the hill. Suddenly the police opened fire and the Mamlatdar was hit by a bullet and died. People began to run in all directions and I ran towards the village to reach my home. I was followed by an armed police. I ran and ran and halted in the Ganpati Temple, which is in the heart of the village. Being dead tired I could not run away more. I shouted to the police "shoot me if you like." I remember something struck me and I swooned. When I came to my senses I found myself in the Congress Hospital, Bombay. Owing to the bullet wound my left arm was amputated and I have to drag out the rest of my life only with one arm."

LONDON, Sept. [illegible]

The Canadian Delegation to the Imperial Conference, headed by Premier Bennett, has arrived in London.—Reuter.

## STRICTURES AGAINST TATA STEEL CONCERN.

### "Antiquated System Of Management": Wanted Better Control.

### [illegible] VISVESVARAYA [illegible]

### CHAIRMAN AGREES TO MEET COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS.

### Meeting Adjourned: To Meet Again To-day.

The [illegible] shareholders [illegible] of the [illegible] Steel [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

...events. A few days [illegible] were informed [illegible] the rails ordered for [illegible] 1930 [illegible] are were [illegible] [illegible] Company [illegible] 130 [illegible] top which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Rs. 1[illegible] [illegible] provided in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 30,000 tons [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the current year's [illegible]. When you consider this, you also realise that our application [illegible] made only last month [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you will agree that we were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our case incon[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to require Government to [illegible] our request [illegible] [illegible] than the normal reference to the Tariff Board.

### APPEAL TO GOVT. FOR [illegible]

[illegible] the best of our ability we [illegible] Government [illegible] [illegible] need [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] from the point of view of the shareholders, the standing of the Company itself and the City of [illegible]. [illegible] members of Government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] call on the [illegible] profits was a [illegible] allotment to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only could we hope to bring our [illegible] into such a condition as would enable [illegible] substantially to reduce our [costs] and thus justify the burden which the protection of our industry [illegible] upon the country. And [illegible] [illegible]

### COVENANTED STAFF.

You will [illegible] [illegible] report, before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] covenanted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] further reduction [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [sec]onded the proposal [illegible] adoption of the [illegible]

Mr. Saklatvala [illegible] that the Board [illegible]

(Continued from column 7.)

[illegible] man to capture this [illegible]

[illegible] B. Trivedi drew the attention of the directors to the [illegible] [illegible] which was the [illegible] of the Indian steel.

### [ANTI]QUATED SYSTEM.

[Sir M. Vis]vesvaraya, who was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the request [illegible] [illegible] [sharehol]ders last year said [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] many improvements to the notice of the directors. He did not wish to discuss details with the shareholders as many of them were of confidential nature. He, however, pointed out that the system of management was somewhat antiquated and required better control.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani suggested that Sir M. Visvesvaraya should take the place of Mr. Peterson or as Managing Director.

On the request of several shareholders the Chairman agreed to meet a small committee of the shareholders to explain details regarding the position of the Company and also to answer questions placed before the meeting.

At this stage a large number of shareholders clamoured for adjournment of the meeting as it was 8 p.m. and the Chairman after some interruptions, agreed to the request and adjourned the meeting till to-day.

[illegible]IQUE NCE [illegible] OUR S[illegible]

## Public Notices

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 9th October 1930 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1-4. Letters from (1) the Honorary Secretary, Blind Relief Association, (2) Professor [illegible] (3) the Honorary Secretary, Shri [illegible] Mandir and (4) Mrs. [illegible] Lady [illegible] Principal, School for [illegible] Women—Applying for [illegible] grant-in-aid for their respective institutions.

5. Letters from the Secretary, [illegible] Arogya Mandir—Applying for an increase in the grant given to the Arogya Mandir by the Corporation.

6. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Requesting that the financial support given by the Corporation to this institution may be continued.

7. Letter from the [illegible] Honorary Secretary, Educational Reforms [illegible]—Forwarding copy of the report of the second meeting of the [illegible] Educational Reforms Circle.

8. Letter from the Secretary [illegible] Sanitary Arogya Mandir, forwarding a review of accounts of [illegible] Arogya Mandir with [illegible] the Balance Sheet.

[illegible]TIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—

[illegible]rding, subject to [illegible] sanction, a report [illegible] certain arrangement [illegible] by the Commissioner for [illegible] Railway [illegible] Bridge [illegible]

[illegible] sanction, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, [illegible] allowance of Rs. 100 per month payable to the [illegible] King Edward [illegible] for performing [illegible] Surgeon to the Fire Brigade [illegible] debited to the grant [illegible] Fire Brigade.

[illegible] Forwarding for information [illegible] Commissioner's report [illegible] the Municipal [illegible] Road.

[illegible] Recommending sanction to [illegible] Rs. [illegible] being [illegible] the B. B. & C. I. Railway [illegible] received from [illegible] Corporation [illegible] installation [illegible] in connection with [illegible] Road Terminal Scheme.

[illegible] sanction [illegible] Executive [illegible] of Rs. [illegible] the Census [illegible] limits of the [illegible]

[illegible] for information [illegible] letter [illegible]

[illegible] the work [illegible] electric install[illegible] Hospital at [illegible] of Rs. 1088.

[illegible] sanction [illegible]

Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

26. Schools Committee's letter—Requesting approval to a fresh draft Conveyance Deed prepared in connection with the [illegible] of a Municipal School at [illegible] on Sun Mill Road [illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.—

27-28. Reporting on applications for payment of gratuities from (1) a retired [illegible] woman in the Health Department and (2) the brother of a deceased [illegible] in Municipal service.

29. Requesting sanction to the terms of the sale of a piece of land at Lady Jamshedji Road to the Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library being modified as proposed.

30. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheles [illegible] of mosquitoes.

31. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

32. Forwarding a statement of motor vehicles taxed and exempted for the quarter ending 31st March, 1930.

33. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

34. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer for purchasing the Municipal interest in a piece of land at Ardeshir Dady Street leased from Government.

35. Requesting sanction to the sale of a piece of Municipal land at Piru Lane.

36. Requesting sanction to the leasing of a plot of Municipal land at Masjid Station Road.

37. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1929-30 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

38. Government letter regarding the change in the Managing Agency of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company, Ltd.

39. Letter from Mr. M. [illegible] Representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the A. M. [illegible] Free Ophthalmic Hospital—Forwarding the report of the work done at the Hospital.

40. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Thanking the Corporation for appreciating his services in connection with [illegible]

41. [illegible] from [illegible] Mr. Alexander [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] the [illegible] Hospitals.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.—

42. Reporting the name of a councillor who has ceased to be a Member of a Committee owing to his absence from the meetings of the Committee.

43. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.

44. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:—

45-[illegible] From Dr. Acacio G. Viegas—(i) For expressing opinion that [illegible] caused by [illegible] stall, bidis [illegible] and [illegible] of the Engineering and Health Departments should be made to [illegible] in the City with a view to [illegible] the flow of water by removing obstructions from storm water drains and (46) For [illegible] of the Standing Committee [illegible] should be discontinued.

52. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For expressing opinion that in view of the impending amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality, the Commissioner should take over from the Trust such of their activities as can be carried out by the Municipality.

53. From Dr. Acacio G. Viegas—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by collection of water on the Back Bay Reclamation Sea Wall.

54. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Prof. V. G. Rao to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.—

55. Regarding the question of the milk supply of Bombay.

56. Regarding the question of charging fees for the treatment of Government employees, convicts, etc. in the Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

57. Regarding the question of charging fees to well to do patients attending the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

58. Regarding the desirability of doing away with the system of nominations by Government of Councillors on the Corporation.

59. Regarding the advisability of appointing another firm of Solicitors of the Municipality in addition to the present one so as to entrust to them the less complicated matters and matters of minor importance in order to effect economy in the Municipal expenditure.

60. Regarding the question of prescribing a fee of Rs. 100 for every non-Municipal candidate for the D. Hy. Examination of the Bombay University for undergoing training in Public Health matters at Municipal Institutions.

61. Regarding the desirability of doing away with the exemptions granted to vehicles from the payment of wheel tax under section 151 of the Municipal Act.

62. Suggesting the names of the Corporation's representatives on certain institutions to which grants-in-aid have been sanctioned by the Corporation.

63. Confirmation of the proceedings of Special Committees.

By Order of the President,
R. P. [illegible]
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal [illegible] Office,
Bombay, 30th September, 1930.
1683.

### SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

### NOTICE.

REFERRING to the S. I. Railway advertisements, inviting tenders for the supply of Metre Gauge Steel Goods Brake Vans, intending tenderers are hereby informed that the date fixed for the receipt and opening of tenders by the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Railway has been POSTPONED from the 6th October to the 3rd November, 1930.
1658.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the Court this Wednesday afternoon the 1st October 1930 at 3 o'clock I.S.T.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
1st October, 1930.
1710.

### CORRECTION

[illegible] Petition for Probate of the [illegible] last Will and testament of [illegible] CHHABILDAS RAMDAS [illegible] deceased.

[illegible] THAKORDAS MANCH[illegible]—and others—Petitioners [illegible] read "Wife of Shah [illegible] Manchharam" instead of [illegible] as it was printed through [illegible] in the issue of 30th Sep. 1930.

### [illegible]HA COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

[W]ANTED—(1) A LECTURER IN LOGIC, qualified also to assist in Psychology.

(2) A LECTURER IN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and BOOK-KEEPING.

(3) A LECTURER in ECONOMICS and CIVICS, qualified to teach Pass and Honours classes in Politics.

These Lectureships are in [illegible] E. S. grade (Rs. 150—10—[illegible]) [illegible] experience in teaching [illegible]ation. Any Lecturer whose [illegible] tongue is not Bengali will [illegible]red to pass the Department[al] test in that language by [illegible] Standard after a [illegible] October [illegible]ol.
1679

## Public Notices.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

| | Approximate quantity in tons. | Place of sale. | Date of sale. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coorg Sandalwood | 300 | Fraserpet | 1-12-1930 |
| Madras Sandalwood | 28 | Vellore | 8-12-1930 |
| Madras Sandalwood | 323 | Tirupattur | 10-12-1930 |
| Madras Sandalwood | 390 | Satyamangalam | 15-12-30 |

Note—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore Station on the S. I. Railway. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on the S. I. Railway.

For terms and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Coorg—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Mercara.

Satyamangalam sales—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

Tirupattur and Vellore—sales: District Forest Officer, Vellore.

Coimbatore,
Dated 22nd September 1930.

(Sd.) T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.

### THE [illegible] INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee and one Anna per Share for the year ended 31st March 1930 as declared at the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th September, 1930 and was made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after the 7th OCTOBER, 1930, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 17th day of September 1930.

By Order of the Board.
[illegible] DUFF
General Manager.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1930.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, if any, should be notified to the Company without delay.
1681

## Legal Notices

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of DEVRAM GOVIND THAKUR alias DEVRAM GOVINDJI THAKUR, Dr. DEORAM GOVINDJEE THAKUR, DEVRAM GOVINDJEE THAKUR, DEORAM GOVINDJI THAKUR, DEORAM GOVINDJEE THAKUR, DR. DEVRAM GOVINDJI THAKUR, Mr. DEVRAMJI GOVINDJI THAKUR, DEVRAM G. THAKUR, DEORAM GOVIND THAKORE, Dr. DEORAM G. THAKUR, and DEVRAM GOVINDJI THAKUR, a Medical Practitioner, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, Deceased.

[illegible] VITHABAI, widow of the said DEVRAM GOVIND THAKUR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, appointed under Judge's Order, dated the 13th day of August 1930, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased for the use and benefit of the minors Vasant Devram and Kamalbai Devram and limited to the period of the minority of either of the said minors. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

Messrs. DIVECHA AND THAKKAR
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1390

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEHANGIR MERWANJI MEHTA, HOMI FRAMJI SETHNA and NUSSERWANJI HORMUSJI SETHNA, the present Mortgagees in possession of the undermentioned property have contracted to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, 49 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2106 and Cadastral Survey No. 646 of the Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by the house of Heptoola Shaik Adam, on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street on the North by Narayen Dhuru Cross Lane and on the South by the house of the Mortgagors and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 72 and Street No. 333 and 1.

Dated this 30th day of September 1930.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' & Attorneys.
1717

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOOSAJI SHAIK YUSUFALI MALA, KADERBHOY SHAIK YUSUFALI MALA, HAMZABAI SHAIK YUSUFALI MALA and HASANALI SHAIK YUSUFALI MALA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, being and lying at Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 348, 337, 356 and 358, New Nos. 7628, 7631, A/7631, Old Survey Nos. 951, 950, New Survey Nos. 1/4370, 1/4371, 2/4371 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward Nos. 7138, 7140, Street Nos. 72—20 and 1 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3879 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Chandbhai Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Memon Haji [illegible], on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street.

Dated this 29th day of September 1930.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1676

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SALEH M. PATHARIA and OTHERS, the Trustees of the Estate of Heptoola Mahomedalli Basrai who are at present the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property have contracted to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land situate at Abdul Rehman Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 27002, and New Survey No. 2100/C together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Sallabu, daughter of Dr. Ebrahim Abdulhoosein, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the Mortgagors' property and on the South by the property of Heptoola Salebhai and which premises are assessed under 'B' Ward No. 71 and Street No. 329-31.

Dated this 30th day of Sept. 1930.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1716

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KARIMBHOY THAVERBHOY SANCHAWALA, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

ESMAILJI KARIMBHOY SANCHAWALLA also of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a son of the said deceased residing at Dhobi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sd/- H. A. VAKIL

The 29th day of August, 1930.

Messrs. GHULAMALI NOORANI AND CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1718

## Auction Sales.

### Messrs. VORA & Co.

Auctioneers,
62, Medows Street, Fort
Tel. No. 22664.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 2nd instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) of very valuable Teak and Blackwood Furniture, made by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers. Fire proof safe, Gramophone, Records, Musical box, Chesterfield Suits, Silver Show case, Hat stands, Almyrahs, Glassware, etc., etc., at Chowpatty sea Face, Babulal Mansion.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable real Jewellery set in Fine white Brilliant Diamonds, Emeralds Rubies and Pearls, etc., etc., TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty sea face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianelli's Restaurant.

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# RUSSIA FIGHTS FOR EFFICIENCY.

## Soviet's Efforts To Remove "Age-Old Carelessness."

One of the hardest and most ne- nerveracking struggles in the world to-day is the attempt in the Soviet Union to build overnight a modern and efficient industrial system on a foundation of sloth and mediaeval equipment. Any foreigner who spends even a week in Russia loses temper a dozen times at the incredible slowness, the inefficiency and lack of interest displayed by girls in offices, by clerks giving visas, and by all the other appendages of bureaucracy. It seems impossible to get the simplest thing done—even the fixing of an electric connection.

AMAZING ACTIVITY.

Yet this same country is building more rapidly than has ever been done in history, giant farms, mammoth industrial undertakings, some of which are already the largest in the world. To create its Selmash, the second largest agricultural machinery works in the world, in only two years of building would strain the technical skill of America. Judge then what the strain must be when such things are accomplished, not Selmash only, but Tractorstroi, Dnieprostroi, and a score of giants, in a land where every clerk moves slowly, where workers don't have watches, and where even the tiniest bit of efficiency costs literally sweat and blood.

The most striking view of the forces at war in this struggle to bring efficiency out of the age-old carelessness of Russia was given at the recent Party Congress by the report of Orjonikidze. Few State reports in any land have so scathingly criticised one State department after another. For Orjonikidze was reporting for the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, whose job is to make other departments efficient.

FRANK SELF-CRITICISM.

Thus he begins by informing the party (and through the Press the world) that the Textile Industries of Russia have spent 150,000,000 roubles more than necessary for gorgeous new buildings and expensive foreign machinery. In 1925-26, he says, when the textile factories were given the job of supplying a given amount of product for the nation, if they had taken stock of their available machinery and rationalised the use of it, instead of squandering the nation's money on all tre new stuff they could order—they would have done the present job of necessary production for 150,000 000 roubles less.

He passes to the cotton supply grown in Central Asia, and tells how a lengthy investigation by the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection revealed that the Chief Cotton Committee had grandiose plans of new irrigation works, "which demand hundreds of millions, and even perhaps a billion roubles, and give results only some six or eight years hence." "We need cotton this year," he continues in effect, "and instead of these grandiose plans, designed chieuy to make their perpetrators famous, we forced the adoption of a whole set of smaller plans, suited to the immediate improvement of local conditions. They spent 100,000,000 roubles in two years (itself no mean sum) and have already more acreage than the Cotton Committee hoped to get by the end of the Five Year Plan.

Orjonikidze pays his respects to ship-building, giving the most damning comparisons with German sripyards. Perhaps this is a bit unfair to the Russians, but certainly it is calculated to make his hearers gasp to learn that the per ton cost of a certain type of ship is in Soviet shipyards from 505 to 1,000 roubles, and in German yards 375 marks! Four to ten times as high! It seems rather ghastly, and might well be seized by capitalist orators to show how utterly inefficient is labour under Socialism. But Orjonikidze follows it up with another example, telling how a similar scandal in railway repoir shops in being fought.

BAD ORGANISATION.

Russians take 40-50 days to make capital repairs to a locomative, says Orjonikidze, while the Japanese take 9-10 days. "We sent a commission of engineers to see how the Japanese do it; they reported that our repair shops are as well equipped as theirs, but that the fault is with our organisation. We brought a staff of Japanese engineers and tried them in one repair shop. These workers took 47 days on an average to repair locomotives in 1928-29; these recent months they took 11 to 12 days. Now that we have shown it can be done, there is no excuse for not having all our shops do likewise."

Orjonikidze next attacks [illegible] habit of buying everythin[illegible] when valuta is as co[illegible] blood in Russia. "Ev[illegible] new factory is built [illegible] repaired, the first [illegible] import all machi[illegible] have plants whi[illegible] machine[illegible] secure [illegible] Wor[illegible]

made here. He replied that it could, but he had never seen the orders. After we set Zhukov at a table with the representatives of those industries ordering equipment, we were able in a week to cut 100,000,000 roubles off the import order, and we think further conference will cut off more."

Reporting on the overgrown bureaucracy, Orjonikidze remarks on the well-known fact that "every State department, if you don't stand over them all the time with an axe, takes on one employee after another, and keeps them long after some reorganisation may have dispensed with the need of their work." He tells how the recent "cleanings of the State apparantus" cut the number of banking establishments from 1,175 to 764, and saved 23 per cent. of the cost of overhead, though the money handled increased tremendously during that period. He tells of cutting the foreign trading apparatus nearly half, from 2,500 employees to 1,460; and how the Central Co-operative reorganisation found it possible to reorganise from 60 departments to 19, and cut their central staff in two, from 4,236 to 2,150 employees.

Not all was gain that Orjonikidze reported, however. Ironically and bitingly he related mergers of textile or chemical industries, which instead of saving in staff ncreased it, without any need. It is clear that the criticisms made by the capitalist world of any Government ownership, that it tends to become overstaffed, bureaucratic and expensive, have a strong basis in fact. It is equally true, however, that a constant fight goes on in the Soviet Union against that tendency as illustrated by Orjonikidze's report.

The method of this fight is of itself very interesting Apart from the constant prying investigations by the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, there are also continuous "cleanings" held by the organised working-class. I go along the street and see a sign above the post-office: "On such a date begins the cleaning of the Central Information Bureau." This means that any citizen with any grievance whatever—against rudeness, or slowness, or any sort of inefficiency, is now invited to send in his troubles, and come to the meeting to attack the officials. Every member of the staff, from highest to lowest, is subjected to this grilling. Presidents of universities have to relate before student bodies and workers their daily activities, sometimes to bitter [illegible]

THE "CLEA[illegible]

Over every State department there exists some large body of organised workers—the Electric Works, or Railway Yards, or similar groups, who have taken a "patronage." There are the workers who conduct the "cleanings." Though working seven or eight hours at their lathe or machine, they give evening after evening, sometimes, for two or three months, to sit on committees which study the organisation and efficiency of the State department of which they are "patron." A relatively small number of workers form the permanent committee, but any worker may attend, listen and bring complaints. As a result of this procedure if often happens that the workers become so thoroughly informed of the make-up, function and form or organisation in the State department, that they themselves are taken from the machine and given a responsible job in running Government.

Such is part of the struggle to make Russia efficient. It is a bitter fight and will be for years. Almost every day I see many girls sitting at counters, lazily holding up whole lines of citizens, whom I would cheerfully send out to be shot in the rage they inspire. The Russians are kinder; they use to-day, not firing squads but "cleanings." Little by little, and even while they drive ahead incredibly difficult achievements, they perfect the apparatus which must build them.

## SUGGESTION [illegible] B. B. C. [illegible] AGE[illegible]

—:o:—

Sir,—From our economic [illegible] of view and to reduce Expe[illegible] their Railway hits the pub[illegible] cancelling certain passeng[illegible] —mark you Sir, the publi[illegible] [illegible] inconvenie[illegible] [illegible]

# LESS DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

## An Increase In Wales.

There were fewer convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales last year than in any year since 1918. The licensing statistics for 1929, published by the Home Office show that the number of convictions was 51,966, compared with 55,642 in 1928—a drop of 3,676 or 6.61 per cent.

But the decrease was confined solely to England, where the drop in the number of convictions was 3,707 or 6.9 per cent. In Wales there was an increase of 31 or 1.4 per cent. Over half the arrests leading to convictions for drunkenness took place at week-ends—57 per cent of the total in England and 61 per cent in Wales.

Of the total convictions 84 per cent relate to males, representing 36.49 per 10,000, and 16 per cent. to femaes, representing 6,15 per 10,000 of the population aged 21 years and upwards. The convictions of males during 1929 were 6.97 per cent less than in 1928 and of females 4.68 per cent less than in 1928.

The number of persons automatically disqualified from holding a motor-driver's licence for twelve months on conviction for being drunk while in charge of a motor vehicle shows another decline. During the seven months of 1926 the Act was in operation 804 persons were so convicted, and the subsequent convictions have been: 1927, 1,438 convictions (1,436 males and 2 females); 1928, 1254 convictions (1246 males and 8 females); and 1929, 1,230 convictions (1,222 males and 8 females), of which 32 were at assizes or quarter sessions.

The drunkenness conviction figures of individual county boroughs for 1929 range from 6.3 per cent of the 1913 figure in the case of Lincoln to 112.1 per cent in the case of Southend-on-Sea, the only county borough showing for the year 1929 a figure exceeding that for the year 1913. It is observed that in the meantime Southend's population has greatly increased.

Clubs are still increasing in number. Since 1904 the figure has gone up by 6,543, and at the beginning of last year the number was 13,132, or 3.32 per 10,000 population. Between 1905 and 1929 clubs in Wales and Monmouthshire increased from 234 to 674. There are 181 in Monmouthshire and 330 in Glamorganshire. During 1928 clubs increased by 135, or 2.76 per cent of the previous total in England exclusive of Monmouthshire, and by 22, or 3.37 per cent. in Wales and Monmouthshire. It is estimated that during [illegible] the number of registered clubs [illegible] further by about 394.

# [illegible] DRUG TRAFFIC.

—:o:—

## S[illegible] Possible Only By [illegible] Opinion.

"Until the public opinion of the countries which manufacture narcotic drugs forces its Governments to suppress the evil the rest of the world and the anti-opium organisations are helpless to combat it," said Mr. L. A. Lyall, president of the General Opium Board, in mall week.

He contended that pressure from the outside on manufacturers was useless. The illicit traffic in narcotics could be stopped only when the people of the producing countries became convinced that it was a disgrace so to victimise humanity.

In giving the figures of seizures at ports for 1929 he estimated that only about 5 per cent of the illicit traffic was intercepted, and added that virtually every seizure made was the result of advance information. Customs officials rarely discovered illicit drugs independently.

Seizures reported to the Board last year were raw opium 8,868 kilogrammes, prepared opium 360 kilogrammes, morphine 120, heroin 120, crude cocaine 27, pure cocaine 359, Indian hemp or hashish 17,220 kilogrammes.

Mr. Lyall also confessed that it would be futile to attempt to fix a [illegible] per capita figure for the [illegible] of narcotics since [illegible] of people [illegible] It w[illegible] to [illegible]



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# SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

## Approaching Disaster For Transvaal Indians

### INVITATION TO WHITE SETTLERS FROM INDIA

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 5.

With the departure of General Hertzog for the London Imperial Conference, and his outspoken interview about the right of the Dominions to secede from the Empire given at Madeira, the Republicans of South Africa are concentrating all their efforts to gain foothold in South African politics and compel General Hertzog to hold the ideal of a Republic for South Africa in the forefront of the nationalist congress constitution. They have already held one conference and demanded a secession from the British Empire. Recently, Dr. van Der Merwe, M.P. has also given expression to Republican views and put forth the ideal of a Republic for South Africa.

General Hertzog is the apostle of republicanism, but the last decision of the Imperial Conference has convinced him of his country's "complete independence." He is not prepared to sacrifice an iota of the national liberty for the sake of Britain or under the pretext of economic unity of the British Commonwealth. He has made this perfectly clear and it is certain that he will demand the right of secession for South Africa while the British Premier will be arguing about the inter-Imperial trade, British unemployment and depression. South African Parliament has accepted the Inter-imperial committee's report with a definite amendment that it does not interfere with the Union's right of secession from the Empire.

DR. MALAN AND ASIATICS.

There has been very little heard from the lips of the Union Ministers about the Asiatics in the Transvaal. Dr. Malan is silent and Mr. Pirow does not refer to it in his speeches. This may be accounted for as a lull before the storm or the sign of serious negotiations between the Governments of India and South Africa. Nevertheless, the anti-Asiatic agitation is in full swing. "The Sjambok" a weekly paper of Johannesburg, and Natal "Mercury," a Durban daily are giving prominence to anti-Indian correspondence.

The Indian community in the Transvaal is disorganised owing to the apparent lack of leaders with sound sense of service and self-sacrifice, and until now no practical efforts have been made to achieve unity which is the very basis of success. The South African Indian Congress is preparing a memorandum on the Asiatic Tenure Amendment Bill which it desires to dispatch to India, England and the League of Nations. Meanwhile a serious situation has arisen through a Supreme Court judgment in a case of a Chinese firm vs. the Municipality of Johannesburg. Mr. Justice Greenburg has given the judgment to the effect that the Municipality has the right to refuse a license to an Asiatic or a coloured person if it is convinced that the applicants for the license are debarred from the occupation of the desired premises by a prohibitive clause in the title deeds affecting the area which restrict the residence of all Asiatic and Coloured persons. Upto now, the Municipality did not possess such light, it had to decide the question of license solely through the General Dealers' Control Ordinance This judgment is so far reaching in character that it will affect all the 500 Indians ... licenses have been withi... even makes ... as

for the Chinese and protested against their inclusion among the Asiatics and the legislations that affect them as Asiatics.

While there is a grave anxiety prevailing among the Asiatic comthe author of the recent Anti-Asiatic Bill has increased his chances for the future premiership of South Africa on General Hertzog's retirtment. The eminent journalist, Mr. Arthur Barlow, says that Dr. Malan's action over the Quota Act and the Flag Act has strengthened his position with his own people, the Dutch, while his attitude towards the Asiatics has won approval for him from other sections of the voters who are not Africans speaking.

"SHAKUNTALA" ON UNIVERSITY STAGE.

The Witwatersrand University Players are embarking on something unique. They have decided to produce the Indian play, "Shakuntala" on September 18, 19 and 22. Rehearsals are in full swing under the efficient direction of Miss Madge Carlin. Many will remember that the Rt Hon. V. S. S. Sastri when he was in Johannesburg lectured on this drama of Kalidas under the auspices of the University Philosophical Society.

INVITING WHITE SETTLERS FROM INDIA.

South Africa has also come to know of the fat pensions which the members of the Indian Civil Service, the steel-frame of India, get on retirement from service. This has led the Transvaal Publicity Conference to pass the following resolution:

"In view of the present situation in India and the impending retirement on pension of many European civil servants, it be a recommendation to all publicity associations to consider the advisability of propaganda to attract settlers from India."

The motion was passed and sent on to the National Conference after it had been pointed out that Anglo-Indian Civil servants were of a particularly desirable type. They all retired at the age of 55 on a pension of £1,000 a year. Mr. Hewitt (South African Railway) said that 12 months ago the publicity section had appointed permanent agents in India and had carried on active propaganda.

BRITISH ECONOMIC MISSION SNUBBED.

In a leading article, "Die Burger," the Government and Nationalist organ in the Cape, has criticised strongly the attitude of the British Economic Mission which is on a tour of South Africa under the leadership of Lord Kirkley to explore the markets for British goods and study the demands of the African countries. "Die Burger" scents exploitation and declares:

"Traders who threaten their customers for not buying enough are very rare; traders who proj... their own wares by throwing mud at their competitors are found; there are many traders who exaggerate in order to benefit their trade;—but the British economic mission is the combination of all three."

The journal criticises Lord Kirkley's speech at Bloemfontein, challenges his figures regarding Britain's imports from South Africa and says:

"The leader of this deputation has tried to disprove the self-evident fact that it is in South Africa's interest to build up direct trade connections with the whole world. He is obviously ignorant of the most elementary principles of our trade. What is wrong with Britain's manufacturers and their outhpieces that they simply ... grasp economic facts? Libels ...ther countries, threats and ...ate explanations of facts will ...ove a single person in South ... to buy at a high price a ...inferior and badly advertis... just because it con...



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the Swadeshi Sabha" without first taking from them the required undertaking to abide by the rules of the Sabha.

I ignore the personalities indulged in by Mr. Gati in his recent letter but I would like to inform him, while passing, that the object of the foot note to my last letter was that I wanted to avoid begging of the Editor for the courtesy of his columns; the space of the "Chronicle" now-a-days was required for more valuable matter of public interest. My intention was absolutely not to convey any hint to Mr. Gati, as he supposes, that he should also abstain from writing anything he likes as I had no business to do so. It was neither a fact that I felt myself unable to stand any further sound criticism from Mr. Gati, as he presumes with rather a feeling of triumph for himself, but from the experience of the contents of Mr. Gati's previous letter I expected from him nothing else except unfair remarks about his critics and this, my fear, has come true as will be seen from his lengthy letter under reply.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
September 26.

## R. T. C. A FUTILE SHOW

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Admittedly the Round Ta... Conference without the pre... and participation of the ...okesmen and accredited ...tatives of India, the Con...ders, is a futile show. ...enous miscellany of ... up from the hedges ...e land to make up ...ation of In... ...ldom serve

A Polar Expedition could be more promising for this adventurous band of Indian "patriots", buckling up for the Prize Fight at St. James. That these confirmed optimists of liberal and mixed brand should expect to return with mouthful of Dominion Status demonstrates the inherent simplicity of these well-meaning elders of the land. On the Liberal's own admissions and declarations without the real men to deliver the goods on behalf of India and the Congress participation, no useful conference to settle India's constitution can be conceivable.

Under such circumstances a Round Table Conference is inconceivable and premature. The task for the Liberals and other protagonists of the Conference is to use their endeavours and influence to stand with the country in its legitimate and patriotic demands, and bring pressure upon Government to create conditions conducive to an honourable truce and holding of a real conference.

—Yours, etc.,

"PEACE-SENTRY".

## PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In spite of the vigorous at... tacks by the "Jam-e-Jamsh... which is fast becoming unp... lar amongst the Parsis on acc... of its views on the present ... tical situation in the country, ... the fretting and fuming of ... fams and Banajis the Parsi ... keya Sabha is gaining in stre... and popularity every day. ... my object to-day in writing ... letter is not to say anything ... praise of the S...ha but to m... the following ... to ... Bharucha wi... and ... the S...

# MISSING PAGE

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"Who Killed
JACK DONOVAN"

# REVIVAL OF HOME & SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES FOR "UNDER—EMPLOYED"

—:o:—

## Step To India's Economic Reconstruction

### *J. C. KUMARAPPA ON NEED FOR SWADESHI*

The following are extracts from Sjt. Kumarappa's address delivered on the opening of the exhibition at Surat on the 19th inst:—

"THE MIGHTY FALLEN."

India which was once the envy of the world, which was a prince among the mercantile nations, and a mistress of the Commercial Seas, is seen on its death bed. What a miserable exhibition of productivity for a land rich in mineral wealth, in forest wealth, and natural resources, a land of teeming millions of a people whose civilization extends back into the hoary past for millenniums. These Swadeshi exhibitions only memind us of our degradation. We may well exclaim after seeing a Swadeshi exhibition, "Behold, how are the mighty fallen." I have no desire to sound a note of depair but my purpose is to goad us on to greater effort.

THE REASON WHY.

Why have we fallen thus? It does not help matters to enter into a discussion of recriminations. Britishers have reduced India from a manufacturing country to a raw material reduced India from a manufacturing country to a raw material producing country; from an economic organisation with manifold ramifications to one moving on a precarious single track. We have exchanged our brass vessels in return for fragile china from them. They have done all this and more also. But that is all of the past. It is no good crying over spilt milk. What is the remedy? That is the problem before the country to-day.

THE REMEDY.

A poor man cannot employ an expensive nurse to look after his children nor a cook to cook his food. He has to cut down his needs and try and meet them himself by his own efforts. What India has been doing is to use expensive foreign goods while sitting idle. We cannot afford to employ servants. We have to do our work. That is in other words India has to produce all she needs and restrict her needs to what she can produce. It is only this way that we can get out of the slough we have got into. We have to increase the number of channels and outlets for the genius of the people. The wealth of a country does not consist of gold. The chief requirement is a diversity in occupations. As the beauty of a color painting lies in the harmony with which different colours blend and bring into relief the central idea of the artist so should our various occupations harmoniously build an economic whole. We had this harmony in olden days but through foreign interference, we have left on the eanvas only a predominant clot of colour-agriculture; hence the ugliness of the sight before us.

FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT NEEDED.

Our agriculturists do not have enough work to keep themselves occupied all the time. In olden days they produced grain for their food and cotton for their clothing and spun their own yarn during spare time which would be woven into cloth by the village weaver. If a farmer produced 200 maunds of wheat he kept what was needed for his family and sold the balance, say 100 maunds, having spun his yarn he may it woven into cloth for a little grain. Thus he had both food and clothing and was engaged in one occupation or the other during the whole year. But now if he produces 200 maunds of wheat, as he does not spin or otherwise occupy his spare moments, he is idle for a part of the day. And out of even these 200 maunds of wheat he has to part with some to buy clothing for his family. Thus he finds himself in opverty. It is estimated that over 50 per cent. of the agriculturist's time is unoccupied. How then can any contry be rich with this unemployment? In England there is at present about 4 per cent. of unemployment and yet there is so much commotion while India with its 50 per cent. is said to be on the road to progress.

HOME INDUSTRIES TO BE REVIEWED.

It is not possible to solve this problem unless we give the cultivator a subsidiary industry which he should be able to engage himself in, during his spare hours. In coustries wherever there is this kind of a problem the Government helps to foster cottage industries. Perhaps many amongst you are not aware that the world-famous Swiss watches are products of a Government fostered cottage industry. Similarly the Bavarian pencils and Austrian glassware are also made bf peasants. Those of you who have had to pass through Venice would know how Government officials encourage you to go and see glass blowing and lace making in the cottages of the surrounding islands. This is what a National Government can do. But since we have no such Government to take an interest in the productivity of the people we have to exert our will and discipline ourselves to using home made goods and supporting of home industries. It is part of the price we pay for seeing India on the road to progress.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRY—THE FOUNDATION.

In this attempt we shall have to undo many things that have been done by the Britishers to make India a market for their goods. They have directed our consumption into lines that will create a demand for their manufactures. Here we have to give up habits formed by education on foreign lines and remould our tastes if that is possible. Amongst even Swadeshi goods we have to give preference to those articles made in cottages as subsidiary industries, if we aim at providing food for the masses. Subsidiary industry is the foundation on which we have to reconstruct economic India and amongst these, spinning holds no mean place. It needed a far-sighted prophet to stem the tide towards machine production in India. We have not to emphasise the quantity of the goods we get, but to look to the source from which we get them.

APPEAL TO MERCHANTS AND CUSTOMERS.

In this connection I should like to appeal to merchants dealing in foreign goods who complain that they cannot make as large profits on Swadeshi goods, that we have all got to pay a price for the uplift of the country and would it be too much to ask these merchants to look upon their shortage of profits as due to a self-imposed customs duty for the general welfare of the country? In the same way the customers also should look as a tax upon any excess in price of Swadeshi goods over foreign goods as a tax for the good of the country. As our Government policy is opposed to the promotion of indigenous industries we have to impose on ourselves a tariff of this nature. If the impetus that has already been given to "Swadeshi" continues for some more time, I have no doubt India will be able to compete in an open market very soon. But until then we have to bear with the inconveniences of the initial stages.

SPINNING AS A HOBBY.

I said in the beginning that our nation was on its death-bed. Economically this is true. Man is a peculuiar animal. If his time is not profitably occupied he will begin to deteriorate. The leisure imposed on Indians by underemployment has been demoralising them. We have to find outlets for this enormous man power now running to waste. Gandhiji has with his keen insight recognised this fundamental need and it is because of this that he is so insistent on spinning. Thanks to the impetus given by our Satyagraha movement our land is awake to the danger that was awaiting it and is now organising the forces that were running to waste.

HEALTHY EFFECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Apart from actual demoralisation, this enforced leisure led the people into acquiring bad habits and thus our race was also in danger of degeneration. If our national campaign for Independence has done nothing else, it has atleast directed our attention to the social evils such as drinking, etc., and aimed at purifying and building up the character of the people.

SWADESHI, OUR REFUGE.

The Swadeshi exhibitions serve a very useful purpose in showing to the people what things are available in our country and in giving the idea of "Swadeshi." Swadeshi has to be our watchword and is the only refuge from exploitation.

## TIP TO R. T. C. "DELEGATES."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The nominated delegates of the Round Table Conference have decided to go to England to fight for the rights of India. Though they are not the representatives of India, being Government nominees, still they are Indians, and as such my humble appeal to them is to set aside their differences and show determination to demand what India is fighting for. They must set aside communal differences which can easily be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all communities. Let them not be lured away by sweet promises, excepting granting of immediate Dominion Status without which India will never be satisfied. It is not a question for pleading for India's fitness. India is fit to look after her ownself without the least help of a foreign power. India requires no further rights but absolute dominion status which means at any time thereafter it is with her to remain in the Empire or to secede from the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

Sept. 25.

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# What the People Say

## AROUND THE ROUND TABLE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"I wish I were a kitten and cry mew than be one of the motley crowd".

Around a round table in England will foregather the representative of India and Britain in order to determine the future constitution of this country. It will be a memorable—and unless something untoward happens—a momentous meeting. The deliberations of this great assembly are, unfortunately, deprived of the valuable contributions which the leaders of the most dominant party in India would have made had they chosen to attend it. It was, therefore, all the more necessary that those who selected the Indian representatives should have ascertained that their nominee represented at least some one other than himself; that when he spoke at the conference his voice was not the same as his master's voice. A careful study of the personnel of the Round Table Conference is essential in order to appraise the real value to be attached to the opinion and views of those who may express them in the name of the dumb millions of India. As far as this province is concerned I can say this with certainty that our selected representatives are incapable of doing anything except misrepresenting our case.

Politicians whose one principle is that there is no principle leaders whose only followers are their brother leaders; statesmen with just enough statecraft to be able to betray their country at a time when the betrayal by even such nonenties did immense harm to the country. It is such intellectual pigmies that are to fight for India's cause with the British giants.

Now turn we to the delegates from our Province; viz. S. B. Tambe Esquire, Pleader Amraoti and Dr. B. S. Moonje, Private Medical Practitioner, Nagpur. Mr. Tambe's meteoric rise may appear to some as mystery: to me it is only a mistake. He sold his party years ago he is still receiving the price. Sir Montague Butler is a generous vendor. He appears to know the price but not the value of men. Himself one of the ablest politicians and shrewd statesmen, I cannot believe that Sir Montague is responsible for selecting one who is the very antithesis of himself.

Mr. Tambe's career could be divided into two parts—before and after his betrayal. He was an ordinary legal practitioner at a district. He joined the Swaraj Party when it was very powerful. He entered the Legislative Council on its ticket. He skilfully manoeuvered to get himself nominated to the presidentship of the Council from his party on the strength of the votes of the Deccani Brahmins. A little later the Home Member's post will vacant. The Governor wanted to fill the vacancy as well as kill the then dominant party in the Council the Swarajists. Mr. Tambe was willing to oblige His Excellency in both the enterprises. That is how Mr. Tambe rose from pleading to power. Before his betrayal a limited clientale had heard of Mr. Tambe. After his betrayal the whole country knew him. He became a byeword. The rest was simple. Executive power in this country is not governed by laws of popular gravitation. That is why Mr. Tambe by a single and singular act of betrayal rose from position till at last his career culminated into being selected to represent the country which he had betrayed. Mr. Tambe's career points one moral and adorns no tale. The moral is that in politics a well-timed somersault may sometimes lead to ill deserved rise.

Messrs. Tambe and Moonje remind of two characters of Shakespeare Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. It was said of them that if you call each by the others name it would make no difference. The only difference in the case of these is that one is a pleader and the other is a physician—both have gained by giving up their avocations and taking to politics.

Dr. Moonje is really the mystery man of politics. The agility of that illusive sportsman who ran with the hare and hunted with the hound is nothing compared with the bewildering career of Dr. Moonje. He is everything to all. He is not the same at any time. He is a political whirlwind. It bloweth where it listeth. Dr. Moonje goes where the limelight beats. In appearance, speech and action he is what he is not. He looks perilously like a Musalman and he heartily hates and is hated by them. He is Brahamin and preaches and practises the unpriestly diet of meat. He is physician and practices nothing but politics. He is Congressman but he defeated another Congress candidate for the Legislative Assembly mainly on the strength of the Europeans who hate the Congress. As a Satyagrahis he broke the Forest Law and preached sedition—as a politician and a prisoner he broke a record, the shortness of the term of imprisonment for political offences. He was sentenced for one week's simple imprisonment. The District Council office was converted into a temporary jail for his special convenience. It is reported that he was receiving communications from Simla all the same and all the time. His rival in politics got two years hard labour and a big fine. I might say with the poet, here is a politician who might circumvent God. The breaker of Forest Laws and the preacher of sedition is invited to be a maker of the future constitution of this country.

Such are the estimable gentlemen who have been chosen to represent this Province.—Yours, etc.

N. G. DEO.

Civil Lines, Wardha.

## INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We Indian Christians in Bombay are lucky in many ways. For instance our relations with other communities are harmonious. There have been communal riots in Bombay history. But who ever heard of a communal clash between Christians and any other community.

We have genuine well-wishers and even admirers among all the other communities irrespective of caste, creed and colour. Jews and Europeans even have extended their hand of friendship and fellowship to the Indian Christian hitherto.

If such is the basis of our relationship and social contact with all the other sister communities embracing non-Christian faiths, who then could be our foes, that keep us to our humdrum existence and prevent us from rendering the services of citizenship and nationalism to our city and to our country?

Our friendly foes are among ourselves and within our own fold, for we have one defect that is common to all Christians. There is a predisposition of the mental attitude among the different sections of the Christian community which prejudices one section against the other. This predisposition colours our views, it filters through our opinions, i twraps our judgments, and thus it creates a breeding ground of predisposed and preordained ill will, ill nature and ill disposition in advance of one section against the other.

In the midst of such a condition of things, which no priest or prophet could end or mend this communal cancer; in the normal routine of life fashioned on this predisposition trait of the Indian Christian character, there came to us like a god-send, to disturb our predisposed equanimity another great Bible not only of 20th century life, but of a life without any measure of time.

This was Mahatma Gandhi's great and immortal book "The Story of My Experiments With Truth". This inspiring biography from an inspired man was an upheaval. It overwhelmed our predisposition. It involved us in the crucible of a test.

We Indian Christians, born and bred with Christian teaching, with Christian preaching and with Christian principles found from the reading of this book, a new page of life, a chapter of human history, a gospel of universal acceptance, a creed above all creeds, a disposition that released the fettered faith of predisposition.

This volume of cold print from the sands of Sabarmati pointed out to us that we Indian Christians, were Christians in name, and that the great Sabarmati anchorite was a truer Christian through and through in every thought, word and deed but in name. By a revolutionary process that book disturbed our deep-rooted predisposition. That book challenged our name Christianity. It laid the corner stone of a coming foundation of a brotherhood and nationhood. In fact the missing link in our Christian composition was excavated. The missing link of Christianity was restored to us by that priceless find as a gift, the feeling of brotherhood among ourselves and the feeling of our nationhood among others in company with non-Christians.

That book of revelation did more,—it nationalized Christianized Indians. It woke up in us the dormant faculty of class consciousness and kindled the spirit of nationalism,—a brotherhood bond not only among the various sections of the Christian community, but also a bond of brotherhood with all the other communities,—a bond that leaped with winged success over racial, linguistic and religious barriers.

Thus was born the Nationalist Christian endeavour to participate in the National Movement and give India the services of Christian India also, in the first great drama of a non-violent war of Swaraj ever in history for the emancipation of their country from all internal and external exploitation, and make themselves free to live and ser their country, in a national sp with a Christian outlook alo with the greatest living peac maker of the world, Mahatm Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

JOS. BENNIE.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

## HOOLIGANS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The disturbances create by the hooligans at the Muslim Congress Party meetings held a Nagpada and Northbrook Garden call forth a strong condemnation from peace-loving citizens all over the country inasmch as this barbarous spirit takes a mean advantage of the sworn creed of the Satyagrahis as it constitutes a danger to public safety and interferes with their legitimate rights. None can gainsay that these disturbances have been the creations of some selfish and treacherous leaders who have awaked with a shock to realize that their long-played hypocrisy is no longer their own secret and the nation has no spark of respect left for them.

What surprises me the most and will also surprise the whole India is the inability of the Azad Maidan and Hori Bunder fame police to effect a single arrest of the hooligans though these gallants were present on both the occasions. Is it possible that the police have now lost their erstwhile courage and prowess and grown very meek, mild and effeminate by their unavoidably coming in touch with inoffensive and non-violent Satyagrahis and gentle ladies so that they get easily scared at the sight of "lathis" of hooligans?

I think we will live to see many such metamorphosis.—Yours, etc.,

"WORLD CITIZEN."

Bandra, Sept. 27.

## THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The public must have noticed with the greatest satisfaction the work done by the Swastik League volunteers at Panvel on the 26th instant. No one can have anything but admiration for the spirit of service and self-sacrifice, of which they gave ample proof on that day, under trying circumstances, at a place so far away from their homes, for a period of more than 12 hours of continuous hard work.

I was pained to read the letter of a "Victim of pseudo-Prussianism" which appeared in your paper on the 27th instant at page 5. I am inclined to believe that there is a good deal of misunderstanding on his part and that the misunderstanding must be removed, rather than the Swastik League became the target of unnecessary criticism as a result thereof. I would, therefore, suggest that if he has any real grievance, he should approach and get a hearing from the Swastik League authorities; and agitate in local papers only if he is refused any hearing by them, which, I am sure will not be the case. I think a promising institution like the Swastik League should deserve appreciation and support from the public, rather than unfair criticism and hence the suggestion from me.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. NAIK.

## A CHALLENGE TO R. T. C. INVITEES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The words uttered by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in his interview with regards to the nominees of Government in R. T. C. has full support of the millions of India who are behind the Congress, which is fighting her battle in a non-violent ways. What better words these nominees of Government required than the sound advice of this venerable, highly respected independent lawyer of Bombay. It is futile to say Congress is losing ground; on the contrary people even from remote villages are mustering strong round the Congress and without the Congress participating in R. T. C. these nominees have no right to utter a single word on behalf of India, as India has never given them any right to speak on her behalf. They being nominees of Government are welcome to support whatever Government brings before them in their interest, and being Government representatives they are supposed to support whatever flimsy reforms are offered in R. T. C. If these nominees think they are representatives of people, then let them come out in open election and show their strength whether these sixty nominees even get sixty thousand supporters in the whole of India against Mahatmaji, Nehrus and others. If these nominees of Government have moral courage and good of the country at heart let them announce their minimum demands, as asked by Mr. Bhulabhai, supporting the Congress terms and let us see what reply they receive from the Government. It is only Congress leaders who are able to deliver the goods and sooner or later Government will have to refer them for their final terms as they know well that without Congress no reforms are possible.—Yours, etc.

S. N. C. PATURK.


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# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVIII NO. 221- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1930.

## "NO PRICE TOO HEAVY FOR FREEDOM"

## Hopeless To Expect Anythin From Government

## INDIA WANTS TO BE MISTRESS IN HER HOUSE

## Bombay Cotton Trade Condemns R. T. C.

"The Bombay merchants are in the thick of the national struggle. They will stand by the country till freedom is won", declared a speaker at a largely attended meeting of merchants concerned in the cotton trade held in the Cotton Exchange Hall, Sewree, on Wednesday noon, to denounce the Round Table Conference.

The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of the Cotton Brokers' Association and the Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association. Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Vice-President of the East India Cotton Association, presided.

Over two thousand merchants and businessmen attended the meeting, prominent among those present being Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Virchand P. Shah, President of the Bombay "Wala Council", Abdul Rehman Cassim Mitha, Vice-President, Begraj Gupta and Mathradas Vasanji.

MERCHANTS HAVE NO FAITH.

In opening the proceedings, the President declared that the Indian commercial community and particularly the cotton trade had no faith in the so-called Round Table Conference. The British Government had all along given pledges to India and broken them without the least compunction. They had gone back upon the promise given to India after the war and it was "hopeless, useless and meaningless" to expect anything from the British Government as a result of the London farce.

COMPLETE FREEDOM WANTED.

He asked his hearers to remember that the gentlemen who were going to from India as delegates to the Conference were the same gentlemen who had boycotted the Simon Commission. Now they said that by going to the Conference they hoped to get "something". The Indian nation to-day did not want "something" but wanted complete freedom.

Having regard to the attitude so far maintained by the bureaucracy, which was throughout backed up by the British Government, he asked the delegates who were going to London whether they hoped to succeed in their mission. He maintained that by going to the London Conference the delegates would not enhance the reputation of India abroad.

NOT INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES

The delegates had not even consulted the people before accepting the invitation to the Conference. He had no hesitation to say that the delegates did not represent India and least of all the commercial community of India.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then moved the first resolution which was as follows:—

"This meeting of the Co Trade in Bombay declares that British Indian invitees of the G ernment of India to the Ro Table Conference do not repre any section of the Indian comm cial community, or the In people and the Indian comme community in general and Cotton Trade in particular h no faith in the present Ro Table Conference."

THROWING DUST.

Mr. Lalji Naranji character the Round Table Conference one of the means resorted to the British to throw dust in eyes of the civilised nations of world in regard to the real p tion of India in the British pire.

The Viceroy himself had ad ted that the Congress Party the largest section of the In people and yet he had sele men for the Conference who no right to claim to be repres tatives of India. On the contr Government had cast into pris the real representatives of the tion and launched a policy ruthless repression.

ONLY TWO DEMANDS.

The Indian demands were o two. One was that she should mistress in her own house that the British Governm should hand over to her the o ership of that house. The ot was that she wanted equality status among the nations of world. So long as these thi were withheld, the national str gle would go on regardless of loss and inconvenience to trade.

Mr. Mahomedali Habibbhoy seconding the resolution asser that Indian merchants, whet Hindus or Muslims, were oppo to the Round Table Conferenc

MERCHANTS MUST HELP.

"No price is too heavy for liberty of a nation." In words this effect Mr. Bhulabhai De lent his support to the resoluti He said that the struggle for fr dom in every country resulted losses to trade and commerce, this should not stop the mercha from throwing in their lot w those who were fighting for fr dom. The temporary incon nience to trade was a thing t should be able to stand if t yearned to breathe free air.

Mr. Durgadutt Savalka and Begraj Gupta also adressed gathering and the resolution unanimously passed.

Another resolution was carr authorising the President of meeting to send copies of above resolution to the Prem Secretary of State for India a the Viceroy.

Enthusiastic scenes marked termination of the meeting.

## MERCHANTS MUST PARTICIPATE IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE

—:o:—

### Indian Merchants' Chamber And Millowner Association Condemned.

### B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT HONOURED BY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Shroff Association was held on Saturday at Keshav Bag under the Presidency of Sheth Mirachand Vanechand Desai to present an address of welcome to Sheth Virchan Panachand Shah, on his election as President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, wh besides the members of the Shr Association a large number prominent businessmen of Bo bay were also present.

After the Secretary She Shivlal Chhotalal Shah h read the notice of Convening t

(Continued on page 8.)

## Sudhistir At The Gate Of Heaven.




## VT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH

### dvance In Central Govt.

ORY TACTICS
INDIAN AIR FORCE

Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.
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Air Mail will be placed
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Mr. B. L. Hattiangadi, the Vice-Captain of the Vile Parle Congress Camp, who has been sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment for selling contraband salt.

## GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCILS' BAN ON INDIANS

—:o:—

### Of No Value In Edinburgh

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Information has been received in the Government of India from

## "UNBECOMING AN OFFICER OF H.M.'s ARMY."

—:o:—

### Rash Driving & Ignoring Signal.

### MAGISTRATE DISALLOWS COMPOUNDING IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

RANGOON, Sept. 29.

Lt. Cleverly, [illegible] of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, was found guilty to-day by the District Magistrate, Mr. Collis, I. C. S. under Section 338, I. P. C. and sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 in default to undergo imprisonment for one month more, for rashly and negligently driving a motorcar over a cross-road against a red signal by the constable on duty, and colliding with another car, thereby hurting two Burmese ladies.

## MR. THOMAS ON SECESSION.

—:o:—

## ORDINANCES BREAKING DAY IN SURAT.

—:o:—

### lass Salt Satyagraha On Thursday

### GANHIJI'S GRANDSON'S HAND TIED WITH ROPE.

(Thron The Publicity Bureau.)
SURAT, Sept. 29.

Kara is the village where Mahatma was arrested at dead of night on Dashera day which falls on 2nd October, people of Karadi and the surrounding villages will break Salt law in a mass. They will place contraband salt which they had collected last year before Mahatmaji's portrait and then manufacture new salt.

They will also open a 'Spinning Wheel Mandir' in Mahatmaji's hut which is still preserved as a national monument.

ARREST IN OLPAD.

Mr. Thakorbhai Kalyanji in Sinthan and Mr. Manilal Narharishanker Olpad were arrested on 27th and 28th instant, one under 117 and the other under the Ordinance.

PRESS ORDINANCE SATYAGRAHA IN MANDVI.

Police are every day snatching away Patrikas from volunteers in Mandvi. A boy was arrested for selling the "Patrika" and taken to police thana. Mr. Hasmukh of Mahatmaji's party thereupon collected a procession of volunteers and Vanar Sena, all openly defying the Press Ordinance by selling Patrikas. A crowded meeting was held in the Mandvi bazar and Mr. Hasmukhrai advised people not to pay land revenue. Next morning he was arrested and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 25 in default 1 month more. He was placed in 'C' Class.

ORDINANCES BREAKING DAY.

Surat Council will celebrate Da as Pay as Ordinances breaking day on 2nd October. [illegible] will be and then a.m. to "Satyag "Police Fo written an city from Round Tab profession the Cong through th city termin Ovara whe be held.

MAHATMA

Mr. Kanti Surat to- arrested at from the ra made to wa hands tight He protested

## SELF-SACRIFICE—SOUL OF SWARAJ.

—:o:—

### Satyagrahis Welcomed Back.

—:o:—

BANDRA, Sept. 28.

A hearty welcome was accorded by the citizens of Bandra to Mr. H. D. Rajan, Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta and Sjt. Ammubhai Thakkar. A huge procession headed by 16 Prabhat Pherries started from the Congress office and after passing through the main streets of Bandra arrived at the Thakkar's Bhoke where a huge meeting presided over by Miss Mani Chubb was held to honour the leaders.

At the outset Miss Chubb moved a resolution from the chair welcoming back the released Satyagrahis which was carried amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram".

Bhai Sahib Kotwal and Mr. Mehrji Tarapore made brief speeches eulogising the services of Sjt. Rajah, Mrs. Mehta and Mr. Thakkar and hoped that their example of self-sacrifice would be followed by others.

Mr. Rajah made a fervent appeal to the youths of Bandra to do their utmost to free the country. He also pleaded for the suspension of the present political programme.

THEIR JAIL EXPERIENCES.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, who was convicted along with Pandit Malaviya in Bombay on [illegible] gave a brief account of her jail experience and expressed [illegible] the youths of Bandra [illegible] behind the [illegible]

NON-VIOL